

The Hongkong Telegraph.

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WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1906.

三拜禮

號五月九英港香

\$30 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS

Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$10,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....\$10,000,000
STERLING RESERVE.....\$10,000,000
SILVER RESERVE.....\$10,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS.....\$10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
A. HAUPT, Esq., Chairman.
G. H. Medhurst, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
E. Goetz, Esq.
Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson
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R. Shewan, Esq.
N. A. Siebs, Esq.
H. A. W. Shide, Esq.
H. E. Tomkins, Esq.

ACTING CHIEF MANAGER:
HONGKONG—H. E. R. HUNTER.
ACTING MANAGER:
SHANGHAI—W. ADAMS ORAM.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per Cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 2 1/2 per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 3 1/2 per Cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 4 1/2 per Cent. per Annum.
H. E. R. HUNTER,
Acting Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 20th August, 1906. [21]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.
INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3 1/2 per Cent. per annum.
Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.
For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
H. E. R. HUNTER,
Acting Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 30th May, 1906. [22]

DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.....\$5,000,000
HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.
BRANCHES:
Berlin, Calcutta, Hankow, Kobe, Peking, Singapore, Tientsin, Tsingtau, Yokohama.
FOUNDED BY THE FOLLOWING BANKS AND BANKERS:
Koenigliche Seehandlung (Preussische Staatsbank),
Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft, Deutsche Bank, S. Bleichroeder, Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft, Bank fuer Handel und Industrie, Robert Warshawsky & Co., Mendelssohn & Co., A. von Rothschild & Soehne, Frankfurt a/M., Jacob S. H. Stern, a/M., Norddeutsche Bank to Hamburg, Hamburg, Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Co., Koeln, Bayerische Hypotheken und Wechselbank, Muenchen.
LONDON BANKERS:
Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS, THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED, DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENT, DIRECTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.
INTEREST allowed on Current Account DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
HUGO SUTER, Manager.
Hongkong, 26th May, 1906. [24]

NETERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(Netherlands Trading Society.)
ESTABLISHED 1824.
PAID-UP CAPITAL FL. 45,000,000 (L. 7,500,000).
RESERVE FUND FL. 5,000,000 (L. 417,000).
Head Office—AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency—BATAVIA.
BRANCHES—Singapore, Penang, Shanghai, Rangoon, Semarang, Sourabaya, Cheribon, Tegal, Pecalongan, Pasoeroean, Tjilatjap, Padang, Medan (Deli), Palembang, Kotaradjia (Acheen), Telok-Semawe (Acheen), Bandjermasin.
Correspondents at Macassar, Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hankow, Amoy, Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, &c.
LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.
THE Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues letters of credit on its Branches and correspondents in the East, on the Continent, in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and transacts banking business of every description.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Accounts 2 1/2 per annum on daily balances.
Fixed Deposits 12 months 4 1/2 per annum.
Do. 6 do. 4 do.
Do. 3 do. 3 1/2 do.
L. ENGEL, Agent.
Hongkong, 28th February, 1906. [28]

DENTAL SURGEON.

G. DE PERINDORGE.
DIPLOMA: PARIS.
Latest Improvements Including PORCELAIN FILLINGS.
HOTEL MANSIONS,
Pedder Street,
Hongkong, 1st June, 1906. [617]

Insurance.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.
THE Undersigned AGENTS of the above Company are prepared to accept First Class FOREIGN and CHINESE RISKS at CURRENT RATES.
SIRMSEN & Co.,
Hongkong 28th May, 1895. [18]

Mails.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL ON REMARKS.
LONDON, &c. {MALTA.....} 8th Sept. {See Special
R. A. Peters Noon. Advertisment.

LONDON AND ANTWERP VIA {JAVA.....} About 12th {Freight and
Marseilles {S. Barchin.....} September Passage.

For Further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 5th September, 1906. [4]

Intimations.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

SOLE AGENTS FOR



MACKIE'S
WHITE HORSE
WHISKY.

A Certificate of Purity with every Bottle.

LAGAVULIN DISTILLERY,
ISLAND OF ISLAY, N.B.

Established 1742.

THE UNRIVALLED SCOTCH WHISKY

\$14.00 per dozen.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, 23rd August, 1906. [40]



'ROSBACH'

'EMPRESS OF TABLE WATERS.'

MIXES EXCELLENTLY WITH SPIRITS.

SOLE AGENTS—

CALDBECK MACGREGOR & CO.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

15, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 17th August, 1906. [46]

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LIMITED.

CHEAP EXCURSIONS TO MACAO.

SATURDAY, 8th September.

THE Company's Steamship

"HEUNGSHAN,"

will depart from the COMPANY'S WHARF at 1.30 P.M. according to schedule.

Returning departure from Macao about 7 P.M.

Return Fare, 1st Class.....\$4.00

" " returning on Sunday.....5.00

" " 2nd Class, available to return on Sunday or Monday 2.00

OTHER RATES AS USUAL.

SUNDAY, 9th September.

Time of departure from Hongkong 9.30 A.M. from DOUGLAS WHARF.

" " from Macao 3 P.M.

A second departure from Hongkong to Macao at 7 P.M.

Luncheon and Refreshments supplied on board.

MACHADO'S BAND will play Selections of Music.

Popular Excursion Rates as usual.

Children under 12 years Half-Price. NO CHITS will be accepted, and servants' passages must be paid for.

W. E. CLARKE,

Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1906. [65]

Intimations.

JAPAN



COALS.

THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA (MITSUI & Co.)

HEAD OFFICE:—1, SURUGA-CHO, TOKYO.
LONDON BRANCH:—34, LIME STREET, E.C.
HONGKONG BRANCH:—PRINCE'S BUILDINGS, ICE HOUSE STREET.

OTHER OFFICES:

New York, San Francisco, Hamburg, Bombay, Singapore, Sourabaya, Manila, Amoy, Shanghai, Chiofo, Tientsin, Newchwang, Port Arthur, Seoul, Chemulpo, Yokohama, Yokosuka, Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Malsura, Kure, Shimonoeki, Moji, Wakamatsu, Karatsu, Nagasaki, Koshimoto, Bessho, Milke, Hakodate, Taipei, &c.

Telegraphic Address: "MITSUI" (A.B.O. and A 1 Codes).

CONTRACTORS OF COAL to the Imperial Japanese Navy and Arsenal and the State Railways; Principal Railway Companies and Industrial Works; Home and Foreign Mail and Freight Steamers.

SOLE PROPRIETORS of the Famous Miike, Tagawa, Yamano and Ida Coal Mines; and SOLE AGENTS for Fujimoto, Hokoku, Hondo, Ichimura, Kanada, Mameda, Manbura, Onoura, Otsuji, Sasahara, Tsubakura, Yoshimoto, Yoshio, Yonokibara and other Coals.

S. MINAMI, Manager, Hongkong.

THE CITY OF PARIS.

2, PEDDER'S STREET,

(OPPOSITE THE HONGKONG HOTEL).

MADAME FLINT, Manageress.

DRESSMAKERS,

COURT MILLINERS,

CHILDREN'S OUTFITTERS.

Only place in town employing PARISIAN DRESSMAKERS Exclusively.

PRICES MODERATE.

Hongkong, 21st August, 1906. [855]

D. NOMA, TATTOOER.

60, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
THE Public are informed that my Parlours are open from 9 A.M. all day. My 32 years' experience in TATTOOING is a guarantee of good work and prompt execution. My Colours are absolutely fast and perfectly harmless, and produce a charming effect not attained by any other, as their composition is only known to me. H. R. H. The Duke of York, and H. I. H. The Emperor of Russia, both honoured me with their patronage; besides many others of High Rank. Prices Moderate and satisfaction guaranteed as attested by 3,700 Recommendations which I have received from all sources.
Hongkong, 16th November, 1904. [155]

Hotels.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.

Military Band during dinner on Saturday Nights.

Hongkong, 15th March, 1906.

H. HAYNES, Manager. [25]

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN.

PLUNKET'S GAP, the PEAK, near the TRAM TERMINUS, Tel. 56.

For Terms, &c., apply to the

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1900. [31]

VICTORIA HOTEL,

SHAMEN, CANTON.

ON THE BRITISH CONCESSION.

MACAO HOTEL,

MACAO, CHINA.

IN THE CENTRE OF THE PRAIA GRANDE.

BOTH HOTELS UNDER EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

EVERY COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE FOR RESIDENTS AND TOURISTS.

Wm FARMER, Proprietor.

ORIENTAL HOTEL,

MACAO.

A FIRST CLASS HOTEL situated in the Centre of Praia Grande with splendid view of the Harbour.

LARGE AND LOFTY ROOMS,

Elegantly Furnished.

EXCELLENT CUISINE.

WINES AND SPIRITS of the best quality.

BILLIARD TABLE, the best in the Far East.

EVERY COMFORT FOR RESIDENTS AND TOURISTS.

For Terms, &c., apply to—

THE MANAGER.

Macao, 16th October, 1900. [29]

CARLTON HOUSE

HOTELS,

Nos. 8 and 10, Ice House Road.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS.

COMFORT OF RESIDENTS AND THE CUISINE

SPECIALITIES.

For terms, apply to—

THE PROPRIETOR.

Hongkong, 7th May, 1906. [519]

OCCIDENTAL

HOTEL.

EXCELLENT CUISINE.

MODERATE PRICES.

ELECTRIC FANS

TO ORDER IN

EVERY ROOM.

EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

ELGIN ROAD, KOWLOON.

Hongkong, 10th May, 1904. [28]

KING EDWARD

HOTEL.

A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.

LADIES' AFTERNOON TEA-ROOMS.

PRIVATE BAR and BILLIARD-ROOMS.

HOT and COLD WATER throughout.

ELECTRICALLY LIGHTED. ELECTRIC FANS

(if required).

ELECTRIC PASSENGER ELEVATOR to each

floor.

TABLE D'HOTE at separate tables.

For Terms, &c., apply to the—

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1905. [50]

Shipping—Steamers.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAM" 2,353 tons Captain H. D. Jones.
 "POWAN" 2,338 " W. A. Valentine.
 "FATSHAN" 2,260 " R. D. Thomas.
 "HANKOW" 3,073 " C. V. Lloyd.
 "KINSHAN" 1,995 " J. J. Lossius.

Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8.30 A.M. (Sunday excepted), 9 P.M. and 10.30 P.M. (Saturday excepted).
 Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8.30 A.M., 3.30 P.M. and 5.30 P.M. (Sunday excepted).
 These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River, Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "HEUNGSHAN" 1,998 tons Captain G. F. Morrison, R.N.R.
 Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 2 P.M., except when otherwise notified by Express.
 Sunday Special Excursions leaving Hongkong at 9.30 A.M., and a second departure about 7 P.M.
 Note:—During the summer months the time of leaving fluctuates to suit the tide at Macao. See special Summer Time-table.
 Departures from Macao to Hongkong on week days at 8 A.M. On Saturdays a second departure about 7 P.M. On Sundays about 3 P.M. (See special Express).

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "LUNGSHAN" 219 tons Captain T. Hamlin.
 This steamer leaves Canton for Macao every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at about 8 A.M., and leaves Macao for Canton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 7.30 A.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE H.K. C. AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD. AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM" 588 tons Captain J. Willox.
 "NANNING" 569 " C. Butchart.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8 A.M., calling at Yunking, Mahoning, Kumchuk, Kau-Kong, Samshui, Howlik, Shiu-Hing, Luk-Po, Luk-To, Lo-Ting-Hau, Tak-Hing, Doshing and Fong-Chuen. Departures from Wuchow for Canton calling at the above ports every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8.30 A.M.

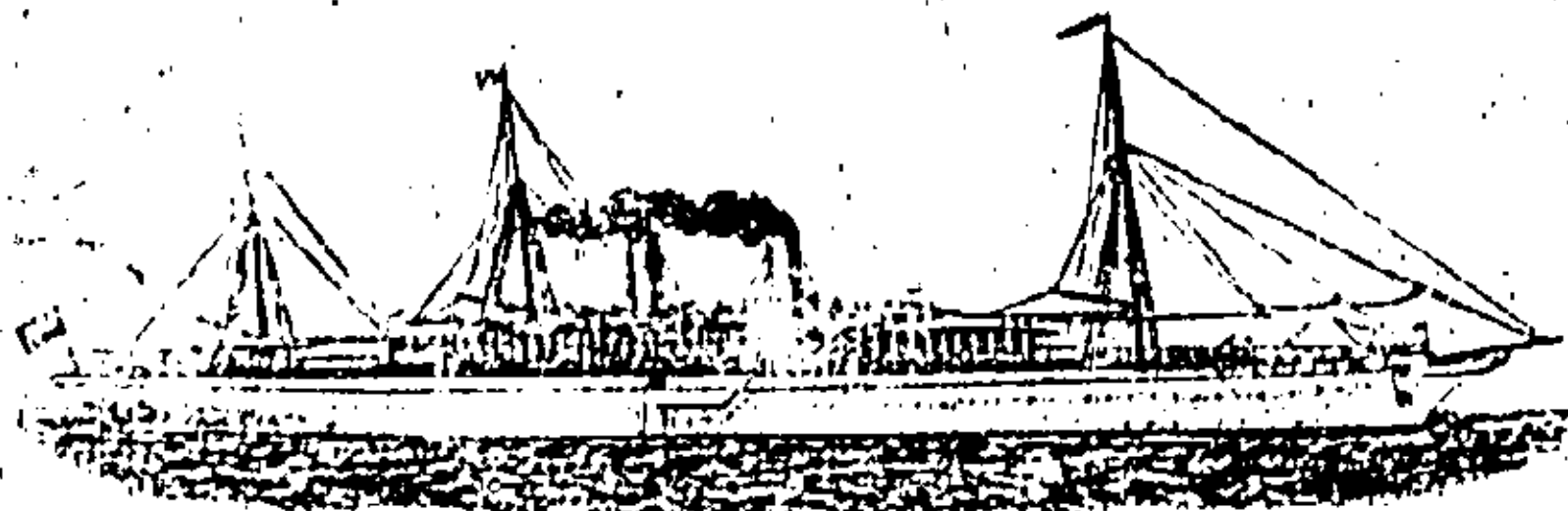
FARES:—Canton to Wuchow Single \$15.00. Return \$25.00.
 Canton to Tak Hing Single \$12.50. Return \$21.00.
 Canton to Samshui Single \$7.50.

The above vessels have superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Meals charged extra.
 Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,
 Hotel Mansions, (First Floor) opposite the Hongkong Hotel,
 Or of BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
 Agents, CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1906.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.



Luxury—Speed—Punctuality.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of under Eleven Days across the Pacific is the "Empress Line." Saving 5 to 10 Days' Ocean Travel.
 11 Days YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER. 18 Days HONGKONG to VANCOUVER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS.	Tons	LEAVE HONGKONG	ARRIVE VANCOUVER
"ATHENIAN" 3,882		WEDNESDAY, September 12	October 6
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" 6,000		THURSDAY, September 27	October 15
"MONTEAGLE" 6,103		WEDNESDAY, October 3	October 27
"EMPRESS OF CHINA" 6,000		THURSDAY, October 25	November 12
"TARTAR" 4,425		WEDNESDAY, October 31	November 24
"EMPRESS OF INDIA" 6,000		THURSDAY, November 22	December 10

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and VICTORIA, B.C., connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail Express, and Quebec with the Company's New Palatial "EMPRESS" Steamships, 14,500 tons register. The through transit to LIVERPOOL being 22 days, from YOKOHAMA, and 29 days from HONGKONG.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class \$14 St. Lawrence £60. Via New York £62.
 Steamers, and 1st Class on Railways £40 £42.
 R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE," "TARTAR" and "ATHENIAN" carry "intermediate" Passengers only, at intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class. Passengers Booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD.
 SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.
 For further information, Maps, Routes, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to
 D. W. CRADDOCK, Acting General Agent,
 Corner Pedder Street and Praya. [13]

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "WING CHAI,"
 Captain T. AUSTIN, R.N.R.

THIS Steamer departs from Hongkong on Week Days at 7.30 A.M., and on Sundays at 8.30 A.M. Departs from Macao on Week Days at 2.30 P.M., and on Sundays at 6 P.M., tide permitting.

FARES:—Week Days, 1st Class, including Cabin and servant, Single \$3; Return Ticket, \$5; 2nd Class, \$2; 3rd Class, 50 cents.

SUNDAYS ONLY.
 1st Class—Single, \$4; with Cabin, \$2.
 1st Class—Return, \$2; with Cabin, \$3.
 3rd Class—Single, 40 cents; Return, 60 cents.
 Storage—20 cents each trip.

All Meals can be supplied on Board at \$1 each Meal.

First Class Passengers, who do not care to return on the Excursion Sunday, will be allowed to do so the following day (Monday) on production of the Return Half Ticket. Should the Steamer not run on the Monday, owing to the Boiler cleaning, due notice will be given by the Captain, and the Half Ticket will be available for the following day.

The Steamer is lit throughout by Electricity. The Steamer's wharf at Hongkong is at the Western end of Wing Lok Street.

SAM WANG CO,
 Hongkong, 11th August, 1906. [17]

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steamers
 "KWONG CHOW" 1,300 tons T. R. MEAD.
 "KWONG TUNG" 1,338 tons H. W. WALKER.
 Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every evening (Saturday excepted).
 Leave Canton for Hongkong about 5.30 o'clock every evening (Sunday excepted).

These Fine New Steamers have unexcelled Accommodation for First Class Passengers and are lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans in First Class Cabins.
 Passage Fare—Single Journey \$4
 Meals \$1 each.

ALSO
 Excursions to MACAO every SATURDAY, at 6 P.M., and every SUNDAY at 8 A.M. returning on SUNDAY at 10 A.M. and 6.30 P.M.

FARES:
 1st Class single \$1 with cabin berth \$2.00
 " " " " " " " " 3.00
 Servants' passages must be paid for.
 Breakfast, Tiffin and Dinner \$1.00 each.
 The Wharf in Hongkong is nearly in front of the new Western Market, opposite the old Harbour Office.

SHIU ON S.S. CO., LD., and
 YUEN ON S.S. CO., LD.,
 No. 8, Queen's Road West.
 Hongkong, 3rd August, 1906. [18]

Mails.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

EUROPEAN LINE.

STEAM FOR
 SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA,
 ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG;
 PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS;

ALSO
 LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON, AND
 SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.
 Steamers will call at GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON to land Passengers
 and Luggage.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for the principal places in Russia.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

STEAMERS.	SAILING DATES.
SACHSEN	WEDNESDAY, 12th September.
PRINZ HEINRICH	WEDNESDAY, 26th September.
GNEISENAU	WEDNESDAY, 10th October.
PRINZ LUDWIG	WEDNESDAY, 24th October.
PRINZESS ALICE	WEDNESDAY, 7th November.
ROOM	WEDNESDAY, 21st November.
BULLOW	WEDNESDAY, 5th December.
PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD	WEDNESDAY, 19th December.
PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH	WEDNESDAY, 2nd January, 1907.
SEYDLITZ	WEDNESDAY, 16th January.
PRINZ HEINRICH	WEDNESDAY, 30th January.
GNEISENAU	WEDNESDAY, 13th February.
PRINZ LUDWIG	WEDNESDAY, 27th February.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of September, 1906, at Noon, the Steamship SACHSEN, Captain F. von L. Petersen, with MAELS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, Calling at NAPLES and GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till NOON, on MONDAY, the 10th September, Cargo and Specie will be received on Board until 5 P.M., on TUESDAY, the 11th September, and Parcels will be received at the Agency's Office until NOON, on TUESDAY, the 11th September.

Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than \$2.00 and Parcels should not exceed Two Cubic Feet in Measurement.

The Steamer has splendid Accommodation and carries a Doctor and Stewardses.

Linen can be washed on board.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
TO NAPLES, GENOA & GIBRALTAR	£61. 0. 0.	£42. 0. 0.	£22. 0. 0.
Return	91. 0. 0.	63. 0. 0.	33. 0. 0.
TO SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN AND HAMBURG	65. 0. 0.	44. 0. 0.	24. 0. 0.
Return	97. 0. 0.	66. 0. 0.	36. 0. 0.
* TO NEW YORK VIA SUEZ:			
VIA NAPLES, GENOA OR GIBRALTAR	64. 0. 0.	44. 0. 0.	26. 0. 0.
Return	115. 0. 0.	79. 0. 0.	47. 0. 0.
VIA BREMEN OR SOUTHAMPTON	68. 0. 0.	46. 0. 0.	27. 0. 0.
Return	123. 0. 0.	83. 0. 0.	49. 0. 0.

* In the event of the passenger leaving the Mail Steamer at Naples, Genoa or Gibraltar and travelling to Bremen or Southampton overland the SAME RATES TO BE APPLIED AS VIA NAPLES, GENOA OR GIBRALTAR, but in this case the cost of the railway trip, etc., to be at passenger's expense.

TOUR VIA INDIA:

Passengers have the option of using a Steamer of the British India S. N. Co. from SINGAPORE to CALCUTTA instead of an Imperial Mail steamer from Singapore to Colombo. The cost of the journey from Calcutta to Colombo by rail or steamer is however not included.

Interruption of the Voyage in Egypt:

Passengers to Europe and New York are entitled to travel by the N. D. L. Mediterranean Steamers from Alexandria to Naples or Marseilles instead of using an Imperial Mail Steamer from Port Said.

JAPAN-CHINA-AUSTRALIA LINE,
VIA NEW GUINEA.

STEAM FOR MANILA, FRIEDRICH-WILHELMSHAFEN, SIMPSONHAFEN,
SAMARAI, BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to alteration.)

STEAMERS.	Tons.	SAILING DATES.
PRINZ WALDEMAR	3,127	TUESDAY, 18th September.
PRINZ SIGISMUND	3,302	TUESDAY, 16th October.
WILLEHAD	4,763	TUESDAY, 13th November.

ON TUESDAY, the 18th day of September, 1906, at Noon, the Steamship PRINZ WALDEMAR, Capt. Woltemas, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, will leave this port as above.

The steamer has splendid accommodation and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess. Lines can be washed on board.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class	1st Class	2nd Class
TO MANILA	\$50.00	\$30.00	\$20.00	Return \$80.00	\$50.00
TO NEW GUINEA	£18.—	£18.10	£14.00	Return £42.00	£27.15
TO BRISBANE	£30.—	£20.—	£14.—	Return £54.—	£36.—
TO SYDNEY	£33.—	£23.—	£15.—	Return £59.10	£41.10
TO MELBOURNE	£34.10	£24.10	£16.—	Return £62.5	£44.5
TO YOKOHAMA	\$80.00	\$60.00	\$40.00	Return \$170.00	\$120.
TO KOBE	\$95.00	\$70.00	\$50.00	Return \$170.00	\$120.
TO YOKOHAMA & back from KOBE to HONGKONG	\$140.00	\$100.00			

THROUGH RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:

	1st Class
TO EUROPE VIA AUSTRALIA AND COLOMBO by Imperial Mail	£97. 0. 0.
Steamer	
TO EUROPE VIA AUSTRALIA AND AMERICA	96. 0. 0.
From Australia to New York via Vancouver by the C. P. R. Co.'s steamers, or via San Francisco by the O. S. S. Co.'s Steamers, and from New York to Europe by the magnificent express steamers of N. D. L.	

SAILINGS OUTWARDS.

EUROPEAN & AUSTRALIAN SERVICE.

FOR	STEAMER	ABOUT
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	GNEISENAU	WEDNESDAY, 12th September.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	PRINZ LUDWIG	WEDNESDAY, 26th September.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	PRINZ SIGISMUND	WEDNESDAY, 26th September.
YOKOHAMA & KOBE		* Reaching Yokohama in less than 6 days.

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Hongkong, 29th August, 1906.

Intimations.

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Lieber, Scotts, A. I. and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1905.

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REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE
BETWEEN
JAVA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Steamer.	From	Expected on or about	Will leave for	On or about
TJIPANAS	JAVA	First half September	JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI	First half September
TJILATJAP	JAPAN	First half September	JAVA PORTS	Second half September
TJILIWONG	JAVA	Second half September	JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI	Second half September
TJIMAH	JAPAN	Second half September	JAVA PORTS	First half October

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have Accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands India Ports on through Bills of Lading.

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Telephone No. 375.
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 Hongkong, 23rd August, 1906.

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WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP CO.
HONGKONG-KONGMOON AND KAUKONG LINES.

S.S. "TAK HING."

SAILS every SUNDAY, TUESDAY, and THURSDAY, at 7 P.M., for the above Ports.
 THE ROUND TRIP OCCUPIES ONLY 36 HOURS.

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 For further information, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

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Hongkong, 23rd December, 1905.

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(Late Metropole Hotel).

SHAUKIWAN ROAD.

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OPENED ON SEPTEMBER 1st, 1906.

ON STRICTLY FIRST CLASS LIVES.

DELIGHTFUL SITUATION, WATER FRONTAGE,

GIVING FULL VIEW OF BAY.

MEALS A LA CARTE AT ALL HOURS.

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BILLIARDS, BOWLS AND OTHER PASTIMES.

THE PLACE TO SPEND A PLEASANT EVENING.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR PARTIES MAY BE MADE WITH THE MANAGER AT ANY TIME.
 SPECIAL CARS will leave HONGKONG HOTEL for BELLE VIEW HOTEL at 6, 6.30, 7.00 and 7.30 P.M., returning from the BELLE VIEW HOTEL at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30 and 8 P.M.

FARE: 20 cents each way.

Hongkong, 5th September, 1906.

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Lenses Ground. All kinds of Repairs. Spectacles for all requirements.
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 LONDON, CALCUTTA, SHANGHAI,
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Intimations.



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SPARKLING
INVIGORATING
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Weather when Heavy
Drinks are out of the
Question one's thoughts
naturally turn to
'RAINIER.'Per Case of 4 doz. quarts ...\$16.50
Per Doz. quarts 4.20
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A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 4th September, 1906.

NOTICE.

All communications intended for publication in "The HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, Ice House Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.

Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.

The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

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Single Copies, Daily, ten cents; Weekly, twenty-five cents.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 5, 1906.

INGENUOUS TAOTAI WEN.

As the confidential adviser and agent of the Viceroy at Canton, Taotai Wen is well qualified to speak on the varied projects which have lately been launched and are being vigorously pressed forward by the energetic Viceroy Shum. He is in a position to describe the motives which have induced the Government of the two Kwang to support in every possible way the construction of the so-called Canton-Amoy line, but he has also to consider whether it is either wise or desirable that the outside world should understand those motives. Taotai Wen, whose astuteness and ability are a credit to the Hongkong college where he gained his education, would be the first to recognise the folly of bringing the Hongkong commercial rivals of Canton and Whampoa into the confidence of the Viceroy's yamen. In the course of an interview, which appears in another column, the Taotai ridicules the idea that Whampoa could ever seriously hope to compete with Hongkong as a shipping port, forgetting, or rather pretending to forget, that more wonderful things have happened in the world. In fact, he would have us believe that it was simply by the force of circumstances that the line to Amoy was designed to touch at Whampoa, and he has advanced several reasons which should calm the impulsiveness of those who would credit the Government of South China with sinister aims on Hongkong's commercial prosperity. For example, he desires it to be noted that the Canton-Amoy

line is entirely a private enterprise; the Government has nothing to do with it, whatever. Indeed, if we accept the bare statement of the ingenious Taotai, the Viceroy knew nothing about the scheme until the Shangpu sent him an order instructing him to render the concessionaire of the railway every assistance in securing the lands required for the line, to bid those people who might be disposed to object to the arbitrary acquisition of their property understand that no trifling with the Imperial mandate would be permitted, and to grant every protection and support to the fortunate promoter of the line. Incidentally, Taotai Wen mentions that the concessionaire of the proposed railway is a high Government official—Chang Chen-hsun, Minister of Commerce, Mining and Agriculture, with a host of other Imperial appointments to fortify his claims to reward. Would the proposal to build a Canton-Amoy line have been quite so readily accepted or received with so many marks of official favour had the promoter been any other than Minister Chang? Even had the applicant for the concession represented a company consisting solely of Chinese subjects who the wheels of official machinery been so easily turned? Minister Chang is a rich man, it is true, but even rich men find it expensive to undertake the construction of a railway without exterior assistance. We will not accuse Taotai Wen of suppression when he declares that the Government of Canton has no interest in the new project, for he explicitly states that the Government will benefit to the extent of 30 per cent. of the railway's profits. But is that to be the total extent of its profits? Again, the Taotai is quite convinced that Whampoa has not the faintest shadow of a future because the water is too shallow—as shallow as the argument. The idea of dredging the mudflats never occurred to the Chinese official mind. Even the reclamation of certain portions of the foreshore, if necessary, was ignored. Finally, the railway will pass at some distance from the immediate wharf centre, as if that were any obstacle. It is quite true that there is no need to be alarmed about the present commercial progress of Hongkong, but the fact cannot be concealed that the development of Whampoa holds a menace for the future of the port. We would suggest that the construction of the line from Canton to Amoy via Whampoa is part of a deliberate and apparently admirably-conceived plan to wrest from Hongkong her trade supremacy, and not merely Hongkong, but to win for South China the advantages now held by Great Britain. The Viceroy and those who work with him are none the less to be admired because they should endeavour to advance the interests of their own country. It is a most laudable and patriotic thing, but that is no reason why the victors of the past should not retain the privileges for which they have fought and won legitimately. And it is for that reason we direct attention to one detail in many, all of which are directed towards the same end. Taotai Wen is not likely to show his hand or the hand of his Government at this juncture. The mills of China grind slowly but they grind exceedingly well, and China can wait, always keeping the same object in view. What prospect has a line from Canton to Amoy of making anything like a reasonable profit unless Whampoa is relied upon as a lucrative trade centre? There is a coolie trade and some odds and ends of cargo, but these could be dealt with far more cheaply by water than by land. The intervening country is no doubt fertile, but where its products cannot be sent by water to Canton or Hongkong they will be provided for by the Kowloon-Canton railway. The idea that it is not the intention of the Canton authorities to cultivate Whampoa until it becomes a port worthy to rank as the radiating centre of South China's exports and imports—with the consequent arrestment of Hongkong's prosperity—has yet to be dissipated.

HONGKONG'S "EXCELLENT" WATER.

Yesterday we beheld the somewhat bewildering sight of a Government officer actually deigning to offer an explanation to the public. No less a person than the Government analyst thought it due to the ratepayers that they should know the reasons for a report which he submitted a fortnight ago. It may be recalled, and certainly the people in Stanley Street are hardly likely to forget the fact, that by a strange coincidence the analyst and the bacteriologist both took samples of water from a well which is largely used by a section of the population of Hongkong. The analyst quite naturally said that the water was potable—that is, to say, it could be used for domestic purposes, for drinking, etc., without the addition of stimulants or germ-destroyers. The bacteriologist who, it is to be feared, has a bent for discovering the bacilli of typhoid, cholera, and such like infantile complaints, discovered that the water was absolutely swarming with bacilli in the liveliest state of existence. They could not be held in control, so exuberant was the condition of their health.

He reported that the water was not fit for human consumption. The analyst accordingly thought it right and proper to show that while the bacteriologist was not wrong in his investigation he certainly was not right. And no doubt, many people have come to the conclusion that the bacteriologist is altogether to be blamed for interfering with the harmless amusements of the dwellers in Stanley Street. In fact, Mr. Lau Chu Pak minuted: "I don't think the public should have cause for alarm because the experts disagree." Exactly; let the experts fight it out, the bacteriologist with phials of bacilli taken from the diseased well, and the analyst with jurnons of pure water taken from the same undiluted source. In his explanation the analyst said: "It is unfortunate that two opposing reports on a well were recently submitted to the Board." By no means; it was distinctly most fortunate for thereby zest is added to life. It is understood that people in Stanley Street are at daggers drawn on the subject of the report, but it may comfort the analyst to learn that by far the most respectable section is on his side, while the others, the ho-polloi so to speak, are violently in favour of the bacteriologist, in whom they see an ardent opponent to the use of plain water. Meanwhile, the owner of the well is making money while the row lasts, lading out buckets of fine potable water to the analysts and filling up the cups of the bacteriologist's backers with bunches of the purest streptococci. The Government analyst having come out of the cold shades of official seclusion, it is now the duty of the bacteriologist to come forward with a flat contradiction, stating that his friend is not wrong neither is he right, and that could be considered as the first round, the game standing one all. At present, there is nothing before us but the analyst's report. The analyst after explaining how water should be examined maintains that: "Should water become polluted so as to become dangerous, the contamination could easily be discovered." In other words, there is reasonable ground for believing that if one sees a pleiosaurus hopping about in a lumberful of the fluid drawn from his private well there is something wrong with the well or the water. The analyst most generously remarks that he casts no reflection on the bacteriologist—the exact words being: "I do not in any way wish to underestimate the usefulness of a bacteriological examination"—but he doubts its wisdom. Did the bacteriologist use a clean pail when he drew up the water or did he forget to bring a cleanser with him? That is one of the serious and searching questions which the analyst asks, and the public will echo the cry. Of course, there was no need for this opposition on the subject of the potability of water. As the analyst rather plaintively remarks: "It would have been quite easy for the bacteriologist and myself, after further experiment, to have arrived at an agreement as to the potability or otherwise of the water in question." Anybody could have told that, but now that the bacteriologist has determined to play the part of the carper it behoves him to bring in another report. Those who are not compelled to drink the draughts of nectar or absorb the typhoid germs from the Stanley Street well will be greatly edified by the discussion.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE P. and O. s.s. *India* left London on 3rd ult. with the following for Hongkong: Dollars—£297,000.

H. E. THE Governor will be "At Home" at Mountain Lodge on Tuesday, the 11th inst., from 4.30 to 6 p.m.

THE following telegram has been received from the Government of Burma to-day: "Restrictions against arrivals from Hongkong port removed."

SUGAR merchants of Amoy are about to form a sugar refining company. A opinion is divided as to the amount of capital necessary, one side being in favour of a million and the other of half a million.

THE following extract appears in the *London Gazette*, dated 7th August:—The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment), Captain Guy F. H. Koonyside is seconded for service as an adjutant of volunteers.

WE are informed by the Acting Consul-General for the Dutch East Indies that Hongkong has been declared to be free from plague, so that ships or vessels arriving in Netherlands India from Hongkong are no longer subject to quarantine. The prohibition against the importation of certain articles from Hongkong is also withdrawn and all goods can now be imported into these colonies.

A TAIPER dispatch states that a Formosan junk, loaded with general cargo and timber, which left Foochow on the 30th July, for Formosa, was attacked by pirates on the 7th Aug. The crew of the junk fought desperately, one man being killed and the remainder injured. The cargo and all portable articles on board were carried off. The incident was reported to the Japanese Consul at Foochow, who communicated with the Chinese authorities, demanding that steps should be taken without delay to effect the suppression of the pirates.

A LARGE, fourth-class cargo-boat foundered off the Praya East, near Percival Street, yesterday afternoon, but fortunately no lives were lost. The cargo-boat was moored alongside the Praya wall at the time and the rough seas, coupled with the strong wind that was sweeping the harbour, caused her to bump against the wall with such force as to break her up. The crew were rescued by other boats in the vicinity.

THE case in which Mr. Danenberg, of the Royal Aerated Water Manufactory, charged a shopkeeper, No. 41 Hing Loong Street, with stealing a barrel of empty aerated water bottles, valued at \$23.50, was concluded at the Police Court, this forenoon. Mr. Hazeland held that there was no evidence to prove that defendant stole the bottles. There was, however, sufficient evidence to prove a charge of unlawful possession and his Worship fined defendant \$5.00. Mr. Otto Kong Sing defended.

IN a report to the Foreign Office the Japanese Consul at Foochow states that since the middle of July one-third of the Chinese houses in the city have been dispensed with the use of oil lamps. A placard is posted at the entrance to each house prohibiting the use of kerosene oil. The Chinese declare that they are not used to lamps and that their houses are unfitted for such means of lighting, several serious fires having been the result. It is believed the influence of the recent boycott is underlying this movement.

TWO Chiu-chow ricksha coolies had a dispute over thirty cents yesterday afternoon, at West Point, which resulted in a fight. A *lukong* intervened and arrested the younger coolie, who was charged with assault, before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Police Court, this morning. A number of coolies were gambling, and complainant, who is alleged to be a card-sharpener won thirty cents from the defendant. Accused would not pay and on being pressed for the money, he picked up an earthenware pillow and chased complainant into the street. He caught him up not far from the house and a struggle followed. Defendant's chance arrived and he brought the pillow down on complainant's skull, putting him out of business. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was ordered to pay a fine of \$5, or go in for fourteen days.

IN the King's Bench Division, Mr. Justice Lawrence delivered his reserved judgment in the case of Caine and Others v. the Palace Shipping Company, which was an action by the vessel's crew for damages for malicious prosecution and for wages. In February, 1905, they started from Cardiff with a cargo of coal, and came to Hongkong, when the crew were told that they were expected to proceed to a port in Japan. The men refused, whereupon they were taken before the harbour master, who committed them for 70 days for impeding the navigation of the ship. They went to prison, and the ship proceeded to the Japanese port. The men claimed wages from the time they left Hongkong until they arrived in this country. Judgment was that the plaintiffs were entitled to wages up to the date when they arrived in this country. No damages could be claimed for malicious prosecution. A stay of execution was granted, as it was a very important matter to the shipping world.

CATS AT WAR.

LIVELY TIMES AT EAST POINT.

Residents in the vicinity of Morrison Hill Road were aroused late on Tuesday night by the noise created by a host of cats in the neighbourhood engaging in a regular battle of Armageddon. What the trouble was about no one could tell, but from the noise created one would have thought that all the cats in Hongkong were at war. The people in the neighbourhood did all they could to keep out the noise. Doors and windows were slammed, some stuffed the ends of the sheets into their ears, but still the squalling filtered through, making one think the feline beasts were under the bed. The youngsters were awakened and what with their howling and the mauling outside, the banging of doors, and the language of the sterner sex, things really hummed. But the cats would not stop. They scratched and clawed each other and dived about the backyards in a manner suggestive of a wild-west brawl which nearly drove one frantic. Then means were adopted to drive away the infuriated animals. Boots and shoes, bits of wood, and empty (whisky) bottles were hurled at the fighting mob, which increased the noise, for as one missile got home there would be a groan and the fight would wax faster. Now and again the sound of broken glass was heard which meant that one of the "shooters" had missed the target and had struck the window of a neighbour instead. The fight lasted for over half an hour, and it would have continued for long, according to a resident in the neighbourhood, had not a pistol shot rang out, followed by "I've got him," and the tabbies cleared, leaving one on the battlefield. Then peace reigned, and in the words of the poet, the residents sought "tired nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep."

THE ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

SEPTEMBER MEETING.

The following cards were returned:—
Captain's Cup.—(23 entries). Mr. F. Barry, R.N., 80 scr.; Mr. C. P. Chater, 97—13.
R.N.
May Cup.—(5 entries). Mr. G. H. Edwards, 107—18; Mr. R. D. Harvey, 120—23; Mr. F. Pool, 127—28 entries. Mr. E. D. Sawdy, R.N., 93—18; Mr. F. R. Barry, R.N., 78 scr.; Mr. A. S. Forrest, 75+4=79; Mr. H. H. Crossie, R.N., 90—10.
The next competition will be held at Happy Valley from 8th to 10th September, for the Robertson Farewell Cup.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

CHINESE ENGINEER FOR THE RAILWAY.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 3rd August.
The Yuet-han Railway Company has received a telegram from Tientsin stating that Mr. Kwong Zu-n Mow, chief engineer of the said railway, left port per s.s. *Tai Shan* for Canton on the 17th day of the 7th moon (31st August).

The account office of the Yuet-han railway was opened on the 13th day of the 7th moon (1st instant), a fact which the vice-president reported to Viceroy Shum, and the members of the nine hospitals celebrated the occasion.

CHAIR-COOLIES' STRIKE COLLAPSES.
Up to the 4th day of the 7th moon (2nd inst.) the chair coolies had vigorously carried on their campaign against the registration scheme, but on that date the strike collapsed, with the result that sedan chairs are again to be seen in the streets. Prior to that date all the chair coolies in Canton, with the exception of those in the employment of foreigners, had been enjoying the unusual experience of a strike—a rather novel method for them of relaxing themselves.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.
A meeting was held on Saturday last in the Chamber of Commerce, Canton, when votes were recorded for the election of members. At the nomination 50 members had been made candidates but the nominees who attended were so few in number that it was found impossible to complete the Chamber and the proceedings were accordingly adjourned until the 8th August.

CRIMINALS EXECUTED.
On the 2nd inst. the Nam Hoi Magistrate ordered six criminals—Chan A So, Chan A Hoi, Chan A Man, Wong A Hoi, Leung A Leung and Lam Tai Yau—to be tied up and sent to execution. The order was duly carried into effect.

Canton, 4th August.
H.M. SINGING GIRLS.
The Canton Police Department has issued an order that all the blind singing girls in the city must be registered and that no one shall be allowed to sing in the house of their respective employers or trained in the streets after midnight, otherwise the police have the right to arrest them.

FIGHT IN A THEATRE.
At midnight on the 1st inst., a fight occurred in the Cheung Lok Theatre at Honam between the ticket collectors and some scholars. One of the masters of the Kwong Yan College was severely injured. Next day the matter was reported to the Pun Yu Magistrate and the teachers of the College petitioned him to require the master of the theatre to deliver up the man who had committed the injury. A meeting was held in the College to discuss the advisability of prosecuting the theatre, on the 2nd inst.

LOSSES OF PROFITS.
Nearly two-thirds of the palm-leaf fan shops in Kowloon have been closed on account of the immense falling-off in the market. Last year the fans were valued at 100 taels per 10,000 pieces, but this year the price has fallen to 20 taels.

VICEROY'S PROTECTION.
Yesterday Viceroy Shum instructed the Nam Hoi magistrate to notify all the subordinates to take steps for the protection of the chief engineer of the Yuen Han railway after his arrival in Canton.

POSITION OF SIR ROBERT HART.

On the 3rd ult. Mr. Rees having asked the Foreign Secretary whether the assurances given by the Government of China to the British Legation at Peking to the effect that no change would be made in the methods of the administration of Chinese Customs had been carried out, and whether the resignation of Sir Robert Hart was due to any failure to carry out such assurances.

Sir E. Grey replied: Mr. Carnegie, His Majesty's Charge d'Affaires at Peking, has informed us of the new instructions to the Inspector-General of Customs. They do not appear to be contrary to the assurances given by the Chinese Government, that the actual administration of the Customs will continue as before. But I am inquiring as to whether this has been made quite clear. His Majesty's Government have no reason to believe that the report of the intended resignation of Sir R. Hart is correct.

THE CHINESE CUSTOMS.
In the course of the debate that took place on the motion for adjournment on 4th inst., Mr. Rees again called attention to the Mackay Treaty, and to the necessity for further concessions to British subjects in China. It was considered by all interested in the China trade to be of paramount importance that the Customs should remain, as before, under European control and supervision. An Imperial decree to this effect, not only containing the conventional ending "tremblingly obey" but also the intention that it should be obeyed, appeared to be necessary in the present situation.

Sir Edward Grey, in his reply, stated:—The question of the Chinese Customs—a most important point—has been raised. With regard to Sir Robert Hart, we have had no information that he intends to resign, and I am not in a position to say what his intentions may be. I assume that when he does resign he will take some more direct method of intimating the fact than that which has hitherto been stated in the Press. With regard to the Chinese Customs, I do regard it as most vital in the interests of trade, in the interests of Chinese revenue, and in the interests of Chinese credit, that the administration of the Customs should be maintained on the lines on which it had been so successfully worked hitherto, and that it should be maintained as an efficient and honest administration. Chinese progress is intimately bound up with the maintenance of the Chinese Customs on the lines laid down by Sir Robert Hart, and that is a subject which will receive the close attention of His Majesty's Government.

TELEGRAMS.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

FLOATING MINES.

YELLOW SEA CLEARED.

JAPANESE GRAPPLE WITH MARINERS' DANGER.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 5th September, 2.55 p.m.

Admiral Misu reports that the Yellow Sea has been cleared of floating mines north of a line connecting Cape Collinson with Shifuah, and up to Kinchow Bay.

S. S. "SIXTA" ARRESTED.

RESULT OF THE COLLISION.

In our columns on Monday we published the account of the collision which took place between the German s.s. *Sexta* and the British s.s. *Strathmore*, the latter vessel being then anchored inside Lyemoun Pass, and badly damaged by the impact of the collision. The s.s. *Sexta*, though damaged, was not sufficiently crippled to prevent her proceeding to Canton, for which port she has a cargo of coal on board; and accordingly, yesterday, she secured her port clearance, which would have enabled her to leave the harbour at any moment, but as this procedure did not at all fit in with the views of the agents of the s.s. *Strathmore*, the vessel which sustained the most serious damage, a warrant was applied for this morning, and the *Sexta* placed under arrest, detectives being placed on board of her, pending the signing of the usual bond. At the time of going to press she was still lying under arrest in the harbour.

CHINESE IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

The Newfoundland Colonial Ministry, on August 7th last, proclaimed operative an enactment which was passed in the recent session of the Legislature, and to which the Royal Assent has been granted, requiring Chinamen entering the Colony to pay a head-tax of \$300 each. This will have the result of killing a scheme now being mooted for bringing 500 coolies into the Colony to work in the various mines.

BANKRUPTCIES IN SINGAPORE.

FAILURES OF NATIVE FIRMS.

It is stated, on good authority, says the *Penang Gazette* of the 25th August, that no less than seventy native firms in Singapore have failed to meet their liabilities since the beginning of the current year. There was another large failure in the Southern Settlement a couple of days back, involving heavy losses to several European firms, and it is also rumoured that a Chinese firm in Penang, which has been negotiating with its creditors for some time past, may be expected to go into bankruptcy soon. This would seem to indicate that the trade of the Straits is not in a very healthy condition. It would be unreasonable to expect no failures at all among the native firms, but seventy in eight months is quite an abnormal number for Singapore. It is, we believe, a fact that the principal creditors in the recent failures have been the German and other foreign firms established here and in Singapore. Before these foreign firms became such important factors in the trade of the Colony thirty days was the usual limit of credit. Now, it is frequently extended to nine months, although several well-known British firms consistently refuse to grant such lengthy terms. The merchants who give this extended credit naturally cover themselves against risks and possible losses by making large profits on their business, and it is doubtful whether it is the principal creditors who suffer most when failures do occur. They work on a basis of large risks and large profits, and the composition or the dividend paid in bankruptcy frequently leaves them with very little loss. As the principal creditors, however, they naturally expect to be allowed a considerable voice in the settlement of the question as to whether a composition shall be accepted or the case taken into the Bankruptcy Court. In the opinion of one of the leading merchants of the port the tendency to accept compositions, which seems very strong here, is an evil one, and we should imagine that this is also the view of the Official Assignee. There is good reason to suspect that a considerable percentage of the failures which take place in this Colony are more or less fraudulent, but, owing to the fact that when a native firm is known to be hopelessly in difficulties, creditors will still carry on negotiations for months, it is by no means easy for the authorities to discover clear evidence of fraud, as the lengthy delay gives the debtor ample time to cook his books and to remove his goods.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

MAILS DUE.

Indian (*Arratoon*) 6th inst.
Australian (*Australian*) 7th inst., morning.
German (*Guttenau*) 10th inst., evening.
Canadian (*Montague*) 11th inst.
German (*Sachsen*) 11th inst.
Indian (*Kulsang*) 15th inst.
The N. Y. K. Bombay Line s.s. *Totomi Maru* left Bombay for this port via Tutuorin and Singapore on 2nd inst.
The E. & A. s.s. *Australian*, from Sydney, &c., left Manila yesterday evening for this port, and is due here on 7th inst., morning.
The C. P. R. Co.'s s.s. *Montague* arrived at Yokohama at 7 a.m., on 5th inst., and leaves again at 5 p.m., same day, for Kobe, where she is due to arrive at 5 a.m., 7th inst.

TELEGRAMS.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

SHANGHAI TRAGEDY.

ACCUSED COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 5th September, 2.55 p.m.

Peter Hyndman, who is charged with the murder of Harry Smith and the shooting of his fiancée, has been committed for trial.

[Reuter's.]

LONDON, 3rd September.

Heat Wave in Europe.

An unprecedented heat wave is passing over Great Britain; the thermometer has registered over 90 in the shade for several days. Footballers and the spectators at the matches have been prostrated and carried off the fields.

A hospital at Northampton caught fire; it is believed that the rafters were ignited by the sun.

Many cases of corn stacks, petroleum tanks and trees catching fire have occurred. Later.

The North West Passage.

The Norwegian Polar Exploration vessel *Gjøa* has reached Nome, Alaska, completing the North West Passage.

The United States.

President Roosevelt has reviewed at Oyster Bay the greatest fleet of American warships ever assembled, to the number of forty-three.

Mr. Bryan's advocacy of a State ownership of railways, is considered to seriously jeopardise his chances of the Presidency and powerful influences are now agitating for the re-election of President Roosevelt.

ARMED ROBBERY IN THE NEW TERRITORY.

WOMAN BURNED WITH A TORCH.

Before Mr. F. A. Hazelard, at the Police Court, this afternoon, Fan Ming, a coolie, was committed to stand his trial at the next Criminal Sessions, on a charge of committing armed robbery at Chuk Tsun village, in the New Territory, on 13th July last. The owner, a woman, of the house which was robbed gave evidence to the effect that at about 8 o'clock on the evening in question she was at home with her child and another. Somebody rapped at the front door and called out: "Open the door." She asked what was wanted and the reply came that the men outside were "Government officials" and that they wanted to search her house for opium. She at first refused, but hearing the men say that if they were kept much longer waiting they would smash open the door and take her to gaol, she unlocked the door and six men entered. Each man carried a torch and held some weapon. The men searched the house. Before she admitted the men she left four pairs of silver bangles on her bed. When the so-called "Government officials" entered her bedroom she heard the jingling sound as if someone were picking up her bangles, and rushing into the room she was in time to see one of the robbers pocketing her bangles. "You have not come here to search for opium," said the woman of the house. "You are robbers." One of the robbers struck her on the face with his lighted torch, while another covered her with his revolver, warning her that in case she called out she would be killed. The men turned out the contents of every box in the house and left after half an hour's stay, sealing \$65 in banknotes, two sovereigns, eleven half sovereigns, four French gold coins, four bangles, five gold ear-rings, two gold finger rings, six pearls, 144 feet of grass cloth, 40 feet of cotton cloth, two blankets, a quantity of clothing, and a gauze mandarin jacket. Before the robbers departed they chained the woman to her bed and cleared. The other clanswoman, who had hidden herself when the robbers entered, came out and released her friend from the bindings and together they made for the nearest police station, when the occurrence was reported. The news was wired to all stations giving a description of a few of the robbers and the property stolen. About a week ago the defendant was arrested at Yumaiti, and on being searched at the station a pawn ticket, relating to the gauze mandarin jacket, was found in his pocket. The woman later picked out the defendant among a gang of other men as one of those who robbed her. She also identified the gauze mandarin jacket as her property.

THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figg, First Assistant of the Hongkong Observatory:—On the 5th at 11.30 a.m.—The barometer has risen in Japan, and fallen slightly over the Gulf of Pechili, Hongkong and the S. Philippines.

The depression has probably approached the coast in the neighbourhood of Hainan Straits. It apparently continues to move towards N.W. Pressure is highest over Central China. It remains low over N.E. Japan, in rear of depression which was passing to the Northward of Hokkaido and moving towards the Pacific yesterday afternoon.

Departures from the normal pressure are slight, except over N.E. Japan and in Hongkong where it is in defect by about 0.2 inch.

FORECAST.

- 1.—Hongkong and neighbourhood, S.E. winds; strong; squally, showery.
- 2.—Formosa Channel, E. winds, moderate.
- 3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lianöcks, E. winds, strong.
- 4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan, cyclonic gales.

TAOTAI WEN'S VIEWS.

WHAMPOA VERSUS HONGKONG.

THE TAOTAI TALKS OF RAILWAY SCHEMES IN SOUTH CHINA.

Taotai Wen, as the mouthpiece of his own ability and power, is a decidedly interesting personality. Like a diplomatic courier he has acquired the habit of turning up in unexpected places at unexpected times. There are no drums or banners or flaming garments when the Taotai is on the road; he covers his trail with the skill of a secret service agent. Yesterday he paid a flying visit to Hongkong, making Thomas' Hotel his headquarters. He spent just twelve hours in the Colony, but his business occupied exactly an hour. The remainder of the time was spent in smoking cigarettes and genially discussing airy trifles of apparently no importance with those few who are favoured with his intimacy. He was hidden to the world, until he was handed the card of a *Hongkong Telegraph* representative.

"Where did you come from? How did you know I was in Hongkong?"

With that diffidence which is the born attribute of all journalists, the *Telegraph* scribe disclaimed any suggestion of prescience.

A long, dour-looking individual who seemed to act as a sort of unofficial guard—another guard, it should be stated, squatted outside the Taotai's door and looked on the policeman with distinct disfavour—came forward and, interpreting a glance, disappeared. The Taotai, smiling genially, as if relieved, to find that his visitor was only a journalist, made ready to offer the usual welcome.

A HONGKONG DIPLOMAT.

Taotai Wen, to whom is attributed half the official misdeeds of Canton, is far from conforming to the ordinary idea of the beetle-browed conspirator. A middle-sized man, bespectacled, with a dragon's black moustache, and the large black eyes of innocent childhood, Taotai Wen might be mistaken—in a crowd—for one of his country's clergy with no thought of politics or intrigue. He is the modern Chinaman personified. Not the unbending, stand-on-my-dignity-if-I-die-for-it type of Chinaman; not the Chinaman who you can see is laughing in your face, but the ready, resourceful Chinaman who knows how many beans make five. The moment he enters into conversation the pale light of child-like inquiry gives place to a sharpness of sight which is only toned down by a certain blandness. Remember, Wen is a Hongkong Chinaman. He does not belong to the straight-backed, old school variety of diplomat. He had his education in Hongkong; was educated at Queen's College, as he told with the charm of a student speaking of his *alma mater*; was a teacher at Queen's College; and owes his great part his position to that institution.

"Oh, no, he had not come to Hongkong on any special business; at least," and he graciously raised his tumbler and wagged it at the interviewer.

THE PORT OF WHAMPOA.

One of the first inquiries was with regard to the construction of the new railway line from Canton to Whampoa?

"Not to Whampoa," the Taotai interrupted, "but to Amoy. Certainly the line will touch at Whampoa, but that is merely a circumstance. Whampoa happened to be on the route."

"Not the direct route?"

"Well, the line to Amoy, curves at Whampoa, but it is on the route surveyed."

"It has been suggested that it is intended to develop Whampoa at the expense of Hongkong."

"Yes, I was reading the *Hongkong Telegraph*," said Taotai Wen, "but there is no idea that any part of Hongkong's trade should be diverted to Whampoa. Why, we could never take away the shipping of Hongkong and bring it to Whampoa. Besides the Canton-Amoy line is a private affair."

"But it has been under the consideration of the Board of Commerce; the Viceroy has issued proclamations regarding the lands which will have to be purchased; the British Charge d'Affaires at Peking has protested against the construction of the railway—everything would seem to prove that it has Government sanction and is backed by the Viceroy."

A PRIVATE ENTERPRISE.

"The Viceroy is not concerned with the line in any way," said the Taotai. "It is a private enterprise; the Government has nothing to do with it."

"Then it is a concession?"

"Exactly—a concession to Chang Chen-hsun, the Minister of Commerce, Mining and Agriculture for the two Kwang Chang is a rich man who went to the Straits and returned to China. He was a director of the Hankow Canton railway when it started. He is building the railway on his own initiative; the Government is doing nothing in the matter, beyond granting the necessary privileges for the construction of the line."

NEVER AGAIN.

"But it is possible that as the result of having railway communication with Canton, the port of Whampoa may regain its old status?"

"I don't think so. That is not contemplated. Ships of any size could not be berthed at Whampoa—the water is too shallow."

"It could be dredged."

"The Viceroy made a gesture. 'The railway passes at a considerable distance from the river. As you say, wharves might be erected and brought into connection with the railway, but how could Whampoa hope to compete with Hongkong? Besides Whampoa is not a free port. Hongkong is too firmly established as a port. There is considerable trade between Canton and Amoy and that is the trade which it is hoped to cultivate."

"So that all these rumours about Whampoa becoming in time the rival of Hongkong are without foundation?"

"Absolutely. The Taotai was very emphatic—perhaps a trifle too emphatic, but that depends upon the point of view. 'The product

Why, they go to Chang, who will pay a royalty of 30 per cent. to the Government, just as all the railways do. It is a mere incident that Whampoa is on the route to Amoy."

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

"As to the Kowloon-Canton railway, has anything been done or is anything being done to start operations from the Canton end?"

"Negotiations are proceeding between the Waiwup and Mr. Bland of the British Chinese Corporation. When these are completed then we will start operations—that will be in a short time, I believe."

"What do you consider to be a short time?"

"About a month. Yes, I should say a month will see the work begun. Have you started boring through the tunnel yet?"

The interviewer said he understood that the engineers were only awaiting the arrival of the drills from England. Taotai Wen seemed only mildly interested in the Kowloon-Canton railway.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

"With regard to the Yueh-han railway?"

"You know that work is going ahead with the line to Hankow. Kwong Shun Man is on his way from Tientsin to act as chief engineer. Kwang is the No. 2 engineer in railway work in China. We had hoped to get Chuo Ching Yu, the No. 1 man, who built the railway from Peking to Kalgan and several other railways in the north, but as we could not get him we were very glad to get Kwong, who has had great experience. He has been connected with most of the railways built in the north, the Peking-Tientsin line, for example. He is a very good man, fitted, and I am confident will prove an extremely competent and efficient official."

"Is he a northern Chinaman?"

"Oh, no. Like Ching the No. 1, he is a Cantonese. The Cantonese all seem to go in for engineering, mining and technical work generally. Ching and Kwong were both sent to America to study engineering. They did not graduate, but they learned all that was to be learned of railway engineering."

Taotai Wen was not to be drawn on the question of the employment of a Belgian engineer.

OTHER SCHEMES.

"You have several improvement schemes in progress in Canton—the bunding scheme, for instance—"

"That is completed."

"And the removal of the barriers?"

"That has been done to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Customs."

"The waterworks—"

"That scheme has been started. It is proposed to supply Canton with an adequate supply of water whenever we can decide upon the best source from which to obtain the water."

"Is that a private enterprise?"

"In a way it is, but the Government has taken 60,000 taels' worth of shares, out of the capital of 1,200,000 taels."

"Do you expect to supply the whole of Canton with water for that sum?"

"If more money is wanted then more money will be found, you may be sure of that. We expect that the scheme will be completed in about three years."

"Three years? You will supply all Canton with fresh water in three years?"

"Oh, certainly," said the Taotai, with sublime satisfaction.

VICEROY SHUM.

"There are rumours that the Viceroy is to be appointed to another viceroyalty."

"Have you seen the edict issued to-day? Perhaps you know that during his absence in Europe, Tuan-Fang, the High Commissioner, was appointed Viceroy of the Minchi Provinces, but he has never taken up that appointment. The edict issued to-day says that Tuan-Fang is appointed Viceroy at Nanking. Chou-fu goes to Minchi. That shows there will be no changes in the south for some time to come. You can always tell how things will go by watching the movements in the north. These appointments show that the Viceroy of the two Kwang provinces will remain at Canton; all the stories about his going to this or that province are baseless. They are fabricated by some of the newspapers which don't know what they are talking about. I give you the facts."

Taotai Wen left Hongkong by one of last night's boats for Canton.

HORSES FOR SHANGHAI.

IS THE MARKET OVERCROWDED?

Thirty-two Australian horses, from Messrs. Denham Bros., Rockhampton, Queensland, were landed in the Colony yesterday afternoon from the China Navigation steamer *Changsha*. The horses are a fine lot of animals, although they are a bit frisky, but this can easily be explained when one considers the length of time the animals had been cooped-up on board ship and the rough passage they had during the last few days of the trip. In fact, heavy seas were continually washing over the vessel from the time she left Manila. The animals, on landing, were removed to Kennedy's Horse Repository where they will remain until shipped on the steamer *Tientsin*, which takes them to Shanghai to be put up for sale, by public auction.

It was only a few days ago that twenty-four walters' left this Colony for the Northern port to be sold. In former days the Australian horse dealer made a "good thing" on the China market, but recently so many Australian firms have taken up the cue to ship horses to China—and nearly every Australian vessel brings fresh horses for auction—that one wonders whether some of the firms manage to cover the expenses of freight and insurance, much less the price of the horses.

Considering the number of Australian horses that have passed through this Colony, and are still passing through, all bound for Shanghai, and the rumour which was current recently to the effect that a great number of Russian horses are shortly to be auctioned at Shanghai, Tientsin and Vladivostok, we would think by now the Shanghai market must be flooded. Nevertheless, it is to be hoped that Denham Bros. will come out good after the sale.

CLAIM FOR GOODS SOLD.

In summary Jurisdiction this morning, his Honour Mr. A. G. Wise, Puisne Judge, presiding, Ng Sze Kong and Ng Yui Hui, partners in the silk firm of Kwan Wo, of Canton, sued the Tai Wo firm, of Hongkong, for the recovery of the sum of \$1,000, due for goods sold and delivered by plaintiffs to defendants. Mr. C. F. Dixon, of Mr. John Hastings' office, appeared for the plaintiffs, Mr. R. Gardiner, of Mr. O. D. Thompson's office, appeared for the defendants.

Mr. Dixon said the Kwan Wo firm were wholesale silk dealers in Canton, while the defendants were silk merchants in Hongkong. The plaintiffs claimed the sum of \$1,000, which was the balance of an account due for goods sold and delivered to defendants. The actual amount of the balance due was \$1,028.98, but the \$28.98 had been waived in order to bring the claim within the jurisdiction of the Summary Court. The defendants sent their managing partner to Canton to order these goods, because that was their custom, and goods had been previously ordered in Canton in the same way and sent to Hongkong. The prices were arranged in Canton at the time when the goods were ordered. In evidence of the witness would also say that he wrote down the list of the goods ordered, together with the prices arranged to be charged therefor, in his rough order-book. The goods were subsequently sent to the defendant firm, together with a letter and a bill of lading, and an account setting forth the goods forwarded and the prices thereof as arranged at the time of ordering the same. At that time no exception was taken to the goods or to the prices, but later on the defendants raised the question that the prices were not the prices arranged. Plaintiffs then wrote to defendants, inviting them to send a representative to Canton, for the purpose of examining their books. A man was sent, and he must have satisfied the defendants as a result of his examination of the books, for no further objection was made to the account for a long time. Plaintiffs continued to forward to defendants copies of the account rendered, and in the sixth month of last year Ng Sze Kong came to Hongkong to compare his book with the defendants, in order to see whether the accounts agreed. Upon that examination he found the book he saw exactly agreed with the one in which the order was entered, and which would be produced before the Court. The defence, he understood, would be that plaintiffs had not credited them with certain moneys paid on account. He and his client had had an inspection of the documents in Mr. Thompson's office, and his client was of opinion that some of them were not genuine, the chops thereon not being the chops of his firm.

Ng Sze Kong, managing partner of the plaintiff firm, was called and gave evidence in corroboration of the opening statement, and said that he received a letter from the defendant's complaining that the price was too high. He had lost that letter, but he sent a reply in which he stated that he could not agree with the defendants on that point. He kept a cash book and all moneys received from defendants were entered in it. No money was received which was not entered in that book. The chops of the firm were produced in Court, and did not apparently correspond with those alleged to be the plaintiffs and put on the documents. The documents were therefore, it was held, forgeries. Plaintiff never at any time told defendants to arrange their own prices, the prices were arranged altogether at the time of the purchases.

Mr. Gardiner, for the defence, said that his case was that nothing at all was due, as payments had been made without the defendant being given credited for same, and proceeded to cross-examine witness. After a somewhat lengthy examination of the book as to the various prices at which plaintiff sold this class of goods, which the witness explained by stating that they were of different qualities, and therefore differently priced, witness said it was true that after a time defendants complained that they did not sell the goods as they were not of proper quality, and witness told them they could send them back, if they were not of the quality ordered. Defendants said they would send to pieces, but they only sent 19, as they sold one piece in the meantime. All the other goods they had received the defendants had sold.

Mr. Gardiner: Is it not usual to have a settlement of accounts on the eve of the Chinese New Year?

Witness: Yes, when it is possible.

Mr. Gardiner: Then why did not you have a settlement?

Witness: I pressed for a settlement, but they said they had not the money and asked for time.

Mr. Gardiner: Did you give them time?

Witness: Yes, but still they did not pay.

Mr. Gardiner: Then why did not you sue them before?

Witness: Because they pressed me to give them more time.

Mr. Gardiner: And did you?—Yes.

Mr. Gardiner: Then why are you suing them now?

Witness: Because we can't get our money otherwise.

Mr. Gardiner: Did you receive and give a receipt for 532 taels?—No.

Mr. Gardiner: But here is a receipt, with a certified translation.

His Honour: Yes, I've seen it.

Mr. Gardiner: You did not sign this receipt?

Witness: No.

Further cross-examination, witness said he gave credit for the 19 pieces of gauze returned but he had gone credit for the Customs, because they had purchased them and afterwards returned them because they could not sell them.

Evidence was then called on behalf of the plaintiffs to prove that the prices charged, and which the defendants objected to, were the market-prices ruling on the date of the purchase of the goods in question. That closed the case for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Gardiner said his case was that the agreement for purchase of the goods was made at Canton, but the plaintiffs did not have them in stock then, and so agreed to send them to Hongkong in a day or two. Goods were sent

down, but they were not according to the quality required. No price was agreed upon as they could not show the goods. When the latter arrived in Hongkong they were not of the same quality as ordered, and defendants wrote and told the plaintiffs so, and offered them an amount for them, which they thought reasonable, otherwise they would return them. The plaintiffs sent their managing partner down to Hongkong to arrange the matter and settle a price, rather than have the goods returned on their hands. That was done, and payments were made on account until there was a small balance due, and on the eve of New Year's Day the same man came from Canton to effect a final settlement of the account. Certain charges were considered and finally the defendants handed the plaintiff's representative \$100 in full settlement of the account.

After hearing the evidence for the defence, his Honour said that the plaintiffs were evidently on their last legs, and brought this suit in the hope of securing some money to back up their business. Moreover, they kept their books in a very irregular manner, and, all considered, they must be non-suited, with costs in favour of the defendants.

COMMERCIAL.

TO-DAY'S INTELLIGENCE.

Buyers:—H.K. C. and M. Steamboats \$28, Shell Transports 27/6, Raubs \$73, Hongkong Docks \$35, Kowloon Wharves \$1024, Hongkong Hotels \$115 ex div, Humphreys Estates \$112, China Providents \$9.60, Tramways \$215, ex div, Watsons \$13.

Sellers:—Canton Insurances \$325, Hongkong Fires \$330, China Fires \$33, Indo-China \$74, China and Manila \$24, Douglasses \$47, Shell Transports, London, 30/1, Hongkong Lands \$110, West Points \$50, Humphreys Estates \$113, Cottons \$15, China Borneo \$11, Cements \$22, Electrics \$15, Ices \$236, Ropes \$29, Powells \$104.

Sales:—Hongkong Fires \$330, China Fires \$33, Hongkong Docks \$35, Kowloon Wharves \$1024, Cements \$22.

Nominal:—Hongkong Banks \$835, National Banks \$17, Unions \$785, China Sugars \$160, Shanghai Docks \$15, Hongkong Wharves \$15, 243, Dairy Farms \$17, China Light and Power \$104.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Bank T.T. 2 1/2
Demand 2 1/2 3/16
Do, 4 months' sight 2 7/16
France—Bank T.T. 2 7/16
America—Bank T.T. 5 1/2
Germany—Bank T.T. 16 1/2
India T.T. 16 1/2
Do, demand 16 1/2
Bangkok—Bank T.T. 7 1/2
Singapore T.T. 7 1/2
Japan—Bank T.T. 10 1/2
Suez—Bank T.T. 13 1/2

1 month's sight L.C. 2 1/2
4 months' sight L.C. 2 1/2 3/16
30 days' sight San Francisco & New York 5 1/2
1 month's sight do 5 1/2
30 days' sight Sydney and Melbourne 2 1/2
4 months' sight France 2 7/16
1 month's sight 2 8/16
1 month's sight Germany 2 1/2
1 month's sight 3 1/2
Bank of England rate 3 1/2
Sverdrig 9 1/2

To-day's

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

OWING to the inclement weather, Lady PIGGOTT'S Party fixed for September 6th will not take place.

Hongkong, 5th September, 1906. [89]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer "DEVANHA," FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—

From London, &c., ex S.S. *India* and *Egypt*.
From Italy.
From Australia.
From Calcutta.
From Persian Gulf, ex B.S.N. and B. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 11th instant, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees' and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.
Hongkong, 5th September, 1906.

"MOGUL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE STEAMSHIP "BRAEMAR," FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 11th instant will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 15th instant, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 11th instant, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected by Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, Agents.
Hongkong, 5th September, 1906. [89]

Intimations.

THE ROBINSON PIANO CO., LD.,

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HIGHEST CLASS PIANOS,

BY

THE LEADING MAKERS

OF

THE WORLD.

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Shipping—Steamers.

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FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON AND CONTINENT.
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NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN, WEST AUSTRALIAN, JAVA
AND SUMATRA PORTS.

EUROPEAN SERVICE.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"MOVUNE"	13th September.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"AGAMEMNON"	13th "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"CALCHAS"	20th "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"MENELAUS"	27th "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"NINGCHOW"	27th "

HOMeward.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	"DIOMEDE"	11th September.
GENOA, MARSEILLES & LONDON	"PELUS"	20th "
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	"CYCLOPS"	29th "
HAVRE, ROTTERDAM & LONDON	"KINTUCK"	30th "

* Taking Cargo for Liverpool at London Rates.
† Via Bangkok.

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THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
AND TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO ALL
OVERLAND COMMON POINTS IN THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA AND CANADA.

EASTWARD.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA and all PACIFIC COAST PORTS and NAGASAKI, KOBÉ and YOKOHAMA	"NINGCHOW"	19th September.

WESTWARD.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
TACOMA, SEATTLE, VICTORIA and PACIFIC COAST	"STENTOR"	8th September.

The S.S. "Stentor," from Pacific Ports, left Kobe on the 31st ultimo for this port, via
Moji and Nagasaki, and is due on or about the 8th instant.

For Freight, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1906.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
AMOY, MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"JUNGKIANG"	6th September.
TIENSIN	"HUICHOW"	7th "
CHEFOO and NEWCHWANG	"KWEIYANG"	8th "
SHANGHAI	"YOHOW"	8th "
MANILA	"TEAN"	11th "
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DAR- WIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOK- TOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"CHANGSHA"	5th October.

* The Attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by these
steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled table. A duly
qualified Surgeon is carried.† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.
‡ Taking Cargo and Passengers at through Rates for all New Zealand and other Australian
Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 5th September, 1906.



HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers
between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon amidships—Electric
Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewardess carried.
—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of
Passengers.CHINA AND MANILA
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Dates.
RURI	2540	R. Almond	MANILA (DIRECT)	SATURDAY, 8th Sept., at Noon.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	"	SATURDAY, 15th Sept., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1906.



HONGKONG—NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC
STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR NEW YORK via PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast).

Steamship	About
"SOUTH AMERICA"	10th October.

For Freight and further information, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 27th August, 1906.

Dentistry.

Dr. M. H. CHAUN,
THE LATEST METHOD
of the
AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY,
37, DES VOGES ROAD CENTRAL.
From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
Hongkong, 22nd July, 1906.TSIN TING.
LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.
STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'AGUIAR STREET.
REASONABLE FEES.
Consultation Free.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1906.

Shipping—Steamers.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA
EAST ASIATIC SERVICE. LINIE.

HOME-LINE.

STEAMERS	DESTINATIONS.	TO SAIL
SUEVIA	YOKOHAMA AND KOBÉ	5th September.
SEGOWIA	KOBÉ AND YOKOHAMA	13th September.
BRISGAVIA	SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBÉ	18th September.
* HABSBUERG	SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBÉ	19th September.
SITHONIA	SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBÉ	14th October.
C. FERD. LAEISZ	SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBÉ	28th October.

HOMeward.

STEAMERS	DESTINATIONS.	TO SAIL
* SILESIA	NAPLES, HAVRE, BREMEN AND HAMBURG	6th September.
Capl. Bahle	Via SINGAPORE, PENANG AND COLOMBO	
HELVETIA	HAVRE AND HAMBURG	10th September.
Capl. Neumann	Via SINGAPORE, PENANG AND COLOMBO	
* SCANDIA	NAPLES, HAVRE, ANTWERP & HAMBURG	20th September.
Capl. v. Döhren	Via SINGAPORE, PENANG AND COLOMBO	
LIBERIA	HAVRE AND HAMBURG	22nd September.
Kier	Via SINGAPORE, PENANG AND COLOMBO	
SENEGAMBIA	HAVRE AND HAMBURG	2nd October.
Capl. Peter	Via SINGAPORE, PENANG AND COLOMBO	
SEGOWIA	HAVRE, BREMEN AND HAMBURG	16th October.
Capl. Schoenfeldt	Via SINGAPORE, PENANG AND COLOMBO	
* HABSBUERG	NAPLES, HAVRE AND HAMBURG	30th October.
Capl. Filler	Via SINGAPORE, PENANG AND COLOMBO	
BRISGAVIA	HAVRE AND HAMBURG	13th November.
SITHONIA	Via SINGAPORE, PENANG AND COLOMBO	
Brehmer	HAVRE AND HAMBURG	27th November.
RHENANIA	Via SINGAPORE, PENANG AND COLOMBO	
von Hoff	HAVRE AND HAMBURG	11th December.

* This steamer, specially built for the tropics, has splendid accommodation for first class
passengers. Very large, well ventilated cabins, each provided with two beds (no bunks), sofa,
table, two wardrobes, two washstands, electric fans, etc., large elegantly furnished saloons,
smoking room, etc.The steamer is lighted throughout by electricity and carries Doctor, Stewardess and
Washerman.The "RHENANIA" is to run regularly from Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong,
Singapore, Penang and Colombo to Suez, Port Said, Naples, Havre and Hamburg, to be
followed by s.s. "HABSBUERG," s.s. "HOHENSTAUFEN," s.s. "SCANDIA," and s.s. "SILESIA."

COAST SERVICE.

* Taking Cargo at through rates to Tsingtao and Chemulpo.
† KOWLOON, SHANGHAI AND CHINKIANG. Freight and Passengers.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
Hongkong Office.For steamers of the Coast Service marked † to
SIEMSEN & CO.

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1906.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW	"HANGSANG"	FRIDAY, 7th Sept., 4 P.M.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	FRIDAY, 7th Sept., 4 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"KUMSANG"	FRIDAY, 14th Sept., 3 P.M.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Chefoo, Tientsin, Newchwang and Yangtze Ports.
* These Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted
throughout with Electric Light.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 5th September, 1906.

THE AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK.
(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

THE Steamship

"FOXLEY."
Captain Butchart, will be despatched for the
above Ports, on SATURDAY, the 8th
September.For Freight, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 31st August, 1906.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Regular Steamship Service between
HONGKONG, SALINA CRUZ, CALLAO
and IQUIQUE, VIA JAPAN PORTS.
Will be sent to VALPARAISO if sufficient
inducement.

THE Steamship

"GLENFARG," 4,000 tons,
will be despatched as above, on TUESDAY,
the 17th September, at Noon."KASADO MARU," 6,000 tons.
Taking Freight and Passengers to other
Western Coast Ports of South America.The above Steamers have splendid Accom-
modation and are fitted throughout with Electric
Light. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried
on each boat.For further information, apply to
K. MATSUDA,
Manager,
York Building.

Hongkong, 24th August, 1906.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"RADNORSHIRE"
will be despatched for the above Ports, on
or about the 15th instant.For Freight and Passage, apply to
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 4th September, 1906.

KWONG SANG & Co.,
No. 70, WELLINGTON STREET.GENERAL DRAPERS, MANUFAC-
TURERS AND DEALERS in Ladies'
and Children's Underwear, Silk, Pongee, Grass-
cloth, Fancy and Piece Goods, &c.
Latest style of Ladies' Blouses and Gentle-
men's Shirts made to order.

TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1906.

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Consignees.

"MOGUL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "GHAZEE."

FROM MIDDLESBOROUGH, GLASGOW,
LIVERPOOL AND STRAITS.CONSIGNEES OF Cargo are hereby informed
that all Goods are being landed at their
risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd.,
at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves
delivery may be obtained.Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless
notice to the contrary be given before Noon,
TO-DAY.Consignees of Cargo will please take notice
that before delivery can be obtained, they must
sign an Average Bond, which is lying at the
Office of the Undersigned, and pay a deposit
of 10% on the value of their Cargo for contribu-
tion to General Average.No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining
undelivered after the 10th instant will be subject
to rent.All Claims against the Steamer must be pre-
sented to the Undersigned on or before the 1st
October, or they will not be recognized.All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 8th instant, at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
DODWELL & Co., LIMITED,
Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1906.

Intimations.

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,
SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS,
COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS,
NAVAL CONTRACTORS,
AND GENERAL COMMISSION
AGENTS,
GROUND FLOOR,
ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING,
HONGKONG,
SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

HARTMANN'S RAHTJEN'S GENUINE
COMPOSITION RED HAND
BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT,
DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR
LAUNCHES,
&c., &c., &c.

Sole Agents for

FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM
and
P. & O. SPECIAL LIQUOR SCOTCH
WHISKY, &c.
EVERY KIND OF
SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES
ALWAYS IN STOCK

REASONABLE PRICES.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1905.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY,
LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net \$4.75 per Cask

ex Factory.

In Bags of 50 lbs. net \$2.80 per Bag

ex Factory.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 10th September, 1905.

TUBORG BEER.

A FIRST CLASS PILSENER BEER
guaranteed free from Salicylic Acid,
and any other Chemicals.PRICE \$10.50 per case of 48 bottles (quarts)
or 6 doz. pints.

Special Prices for Quantities.

Sole Agents—
SIEMSEN & CO.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1904.

NIKKO CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS,
in all kinds ofJAPANESE FINE ART CURIOS, TEA
SETS, and SATSUMA WARE.

At Moderate Prices.

Orders Promptly Executed.

No. 5, ARSENAL STREET
Hongkong.

Hongkong, 28th April, 1906.

THE HONGKONG
STUDIO.

HIGHER CLASS PHOTOGRAPHY.

41 & 43, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
TOP FLOOR.PORTRAITS, GROUPS AND ENLAR-
GING AND COPYING in all Sizes.LARGE SELECTION OF VIEWS ALWAYS
ON HAND.

PRICE VERY MODERATE.

Hongkong, 10th September, 1904.

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby informed that no
change has been made in the Rates of
Subscription to the Hongkong Telegraph and
they are warned against paying more than
TEN CENTS (10 cts.) per Single Copy.THE MANAGER,
Hongkong Telegraph Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 10th September, 1905.

JAPANESE FINANCE.

AN IMPORTANT MISSION.

Mr. Takahashi, Vice-President of the Bank
of Japan, is leaving Tokyo on the 6th instant
for England, via America. It is almost need-
less to state that his mission is connected with
the flotation of a loan for the conversion of
high interest bonds. The Government is
authorized to issue foreign bonds to the amount
of ¥350,000,000 for that purpose, and the issue
would have been made about the middle
of March last had the condition of the
European money-market been more favour-
able. The large issue of Russian bonds
and the subsequent disturbances in Russia
greatly affected financial circles in Europe,
and the issue of the Japanese bonds conse-
quently had to be postponed.The financial position of the Japanese Gov-
ernment does not allow of any further delay,
and if the opportunity for flotation in Novem-
ber next is lost, the Government will have to
patiently wait until March or April next. It is
also believed that Mr. Takahashi's mission is
connected with the issue of the South Man-
churia Company debentures. It is pointed out
that the company will not call up more than
¥20,000,000 in private shares for the pre-
sent, and has resolved to raise the balance,
¥8,000,000, by an issue of debentures abroad.If the Chinese Government takes any share in
the company, which seems unlikely—the de-
bentures can be reduced by that much. But
against this suggestion it must be remem-
bered that the guarantee of the interest and prin-
cipal of the debentures by the Government has
to be approved by the Diet, and therefore
negotiations for the issue of debentures cannot
be undertaken for the present. It is believed
that Mr. Takahashi is also commissioned to
negotiate certain Municipal loans for the
conversion of high interest bonds. The
amount of foreign loans applied for to the
Japan Credit Mobilier, Limited, by various
Municipalities amounts to about ¥50,000,000.—
Japan Chronicle.SINGAPORE COMMERCIAL
SENSATION.INTERESTING EVIDENCE ON MACHINERY
VALUATION.On Saturday, reports the Free Press of
August 27th, further evidence was taken by
Mr. Colman in the preliminary inquiry into
the charges against Mr. H. C. Hogan and Mr.
J. B. Robertson.Mr. P. J. Sproule, the Deputy Public Prose-
cutor, conducted the prosecution, Mr. W. A. N.
Battenberg appeared for Mr. Hogan and Mr.
F. M. Elliot for Mr. Robertson.Mr. Sproule said there was a certain matter
which he felt it his duty to mention. This was
a letter which had appeared in the "Free
Press." [He then read a letter from Mr. J. T.
Lloyd commenting on statements made by Mr.
Coghlan in the witness box at the last hearing
of the case.] Regarding the letter he would
only say that it was a mean and spiteful at-
tempt to lower the reputation of a successful
business rival. He was sure the Court would
not pay attention to the letter, but he had to
draw attention to a deliberate attempt to pre-
judice the evidence of a witness. This Court
could not inflict punishment for contempt of
Court as the offence had not been committed
before the Court, but the Supreme Court could
and might.Mr. Elliot, counsel for Mr. Robertson, said
that he regretted the letter had appeared. It
had appeared absolutely without the knowl-
edge of himself or his client. The Court
would see that if the defence wished to bring
such evidence they could easily call it. When
the letter was published he saw Mr. C. Clair,
the Editor of the paper, and asked him not to
let similar correspondence appear.Mr. Battenberg said that after hearing what
Mr. Elliot had to say it was incumbent on him
to assure the Court that he had no personal
knowledge of the sending of the letter. As
Mr. Elliot had said if the defence wanted such
evidence they could call it. He greatly re-
gretted the publishing of the letter and wished
to assure the Court Mr. Hogan had nothing to
do with it.Mr. Sproule: I don't accuse either counsel
or defendants of complicity.

Mr. Colman: I do not assume they had.

Mr. F. C. Welford, assistant in the Borneo
Co., said he bought most of the machinery
for the firm. He was not a technical engineer.
He had, however, the help of engineering
catalogues which were published very fully
now-a-days. Unfortunately he was a share-
holder in Hogan and Co. He assisted Mr.
Coghlan in the valuation, and did about half
the work. They (witness and Mr. Cogh-
lan) had a list given them, and verified it
with the actual stock. As far as he could
make out the document, "I" was a copy of
the list given them by Mr. Hogan. It had
been suggested that he had been cognisant of
the sending of the letter to the paper, but
he would emphatically deny this. The
figures were afterwards put in. Some
additions were made to the list. They had
no access to the books regarding the machi-
nery; but they saw some books regarding
the stock. Mr. Coghlan was responsible
for the valuation but witness assisted him,
and the figures on document "I" were their
joint valuation. Witness considered the valua-
tion a fair one—it was very carefully made.
He could not remember what the additions he
referred to were as he had not seen any of the
documents since, but he did not think it pos-
sible that anything of importance had been left
out. The list marked "schedule B" was given
to them by Mr. Hogan. The prices in the
margin were the prices of their valuation. He
could not say who had written the remarks in
red ink.By Mr. Battenberg: He had been seven
years with the Borneo Co., and five years else-
where. His experience during the five years

